



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Statement of plague since 1895.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, May 31, as follows:

Week ended May 26, 1906. Bills of health issued to the steamship *Toronto* bound to Boston and New York with a total crew of 35, and to the steamship *Tuscarora* bound to San Francisco with a total crew of 71. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

Week ended May 19, 1906: 37 deaths from cholera, 42 deaths from plague, and 44 deaths from smallpox.

In Bengal, week ended May 19, 1906, 208 cases and 228 deaths from plague.

In India, week ended May 12, 1906, 13,207 cases and 11,414 deaths from plague.

Although there is little doubt that plague existed in India in 1895, no regular returns were kept in that year, and in 1896 only 1,704 deaths were reported as due to plague. But in 1897 56,055 deaths were returned, and this figure rose to 118,053 in 1898, and to 133,789 in 1899. Mortality declined to 93,150 during the following year, but the hopes that were entertained that the epidemic was on the wane were speedily dispelled. In 1901 the death rate was 273,679; in 1902 it rose to 577,427; in 1903 to 851,263; in 1904 it reached a total of 1,022,299, and in 1905 it was only a little below this, the total deaths numbering 950,863. In the present year about 170,000 persons fell victims up to the end of April, which brings the grand total of deaths to no less than 3,729,000 since reports were regularly submitted in 1896.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejections of emigrants recommended—Smallpox in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, June 11, as follows:

Week ended June 9, 1906. Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 6	Calabria.....	New York	750	90	980
8	Königin Luise.....	do	1,530	200	1,950
8	Sicilian Prince.....	do	809	110	850

MESSINA.

June 8	Gerty.....	New York	330	163	512
9	Sicilian Prince.....	do	101	53	121

PALERMO.

June 7	Sofia.....	New York	1,137	1,500	500
7	Calabria.....	do	530	630	200
9	Gerty.....	do	791	778	241